

Year	Political	Economic/Technological	Social/Cultural
1701	1. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, with a band of French colonists, establishes Fort Pontchartrain (now Detroit, Mich.). French soon guild other forts and fur-trading posts in Michigan and Illinois region.		2. An anonymous writer calling himself “An American” publishes, in London, <i>An Essay Upon the Government of the English Plantations on the Continent of America</i> , which includes a proposed plan for a union of the colonies.
1702	1. Queen Anne’s War begins; England fights France and Spain for control of territory. English sack and burn St. Augustine, Fla.		2. To combat delinquency in Massachusetts, Cotton Mather forms the “Society for the Suppression of Disorders,” a sort of vigilante committee to keep an eye and ear open for swearing, blaspheming, and patronage of bawdy houses. 3. Act of Establishment in Maryland officially recognizes the Church of England.
1703	1. Quaker colony of Pennsylvania gives three Delaware counties the right to a separate assembly.		2. First professional actors to perform in the colonies present a play in Charleston, S. C. 3. Instrumental and organ music flourishes in some colonies of Pennsylvania.
1704	1. French and Indians massacre 50 men, women, and children at Deerfield, Mass., and carry off more than 100 others. 2. English colonial forces attack the French fort of Port Royal, Nova Scotia.		3. First continuous newspaper, the <i>News-Letter</i> , is printed in Boston. 4. Ministers in Maryland have the right to separate a man and a woman if the minister disapproves of her. If the man does not obey, he can be brought into court, and, if convicted, can be fined, or whipped until blood begins to flow.
1705	1. Virginia’s slavery act states all imported Negroes are to be life-long slaves unless they are Christians.		2. Thomas Odell of Boston, arrested for counterfeiting the new pound note, is sentenced to pay a fine and to spend a year in jail. Counterfeiting is a new crime since paper money is just coming into use. 3. Anglican Church is established by law in North Carolina.
1706	1. Invading Spanish-French flotilla is driven out of the harbor at Charleston, S. C. 2. Customhouse (government office for collecting revenue) is built at Yorktown, Va.–port of entry for New York, Philadelphia, and other northern towns.		3. Hunting season on deer is limited on Long Island, N. Y., because continued hunting has almost eliminated them. 4. First Anglican parish is established in Connecticut. 5. First Presbytery, an organization of the

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			Presbyterian Church, is established in Philadelphia.
1707	1. English expedition tries to capture the French colony of Acadia (now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island).		2. First meeting of the Baptist Association is held in Philadelphia.
1709			1. German and Swiss Protestants flee from Europe and settle in the Carolinas. 2. Quakers of Philadelphia establish the first private home for mental illness. In 1751 it becomes part of Pennsylvania Hospital.
1710	1. New Englanders, aided by British ships and marines, capture Port Royal from the French. It is renamed Annapolis Royal, and part of Acadia becomes the British province of Nova Scotia.		2. Colonial population is estimated at 357,000. 3. Colonial fashion includes high heels and stiff stays (corsets). Large curled wigs are worn by both men and women.
1711	1. Tuscarora Indians massacre more than 150 settlers in North Carolina. 2. Campaign by British colonials against Montreal and Quebec fails.	3. Sperm whale is captured by a whaling boat from Nantucket. 4. Parliament prohibits Americans from cutting trees in the colonies. All lumber is reserved for use by the Royal Navy.	5. Book selling flourishes. There are almost 30 shops in Boston doing a profitable business.
1712	1. Carolina militia, aided by friendly Indians, attacks and kills more than 300 Tuscarora Indians near the Neuse River. 2. Negro slave uprising in New York City results in the execution of more than 100 Negroes.		
1713	1. Territory of Carolina is divided into North and South Carolina. 2. Tuscarora War ends with the capture of the Indians' stronghold in South Carolina. Tuscarora Indians flee north and join the Iroquois Confederacy. 3. Treaty of Utrecht ends Queen Anne's War. Britain receives Hudson Bay region, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. France retains Cape Breton Island.		4. New York City prohibits children from sleighing and coasting in the winter.

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1714			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first play composed and printed in the colonies is <i>Androboros</i>, a political satire by Robert Hunter, the governor of New York. 2. Tea is introduced into the colonies. The favorite nonalcoholic beverage is chocolate, but rum is popular in New England and beer in the Middle Colonies.
1715	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yamasee Indians go on the warpath and massacre more than 200 settlers in South Carolina. The Indians are driven southward into Georgia and Florida where they become allies of the Spanish against the British. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Alexander Spotswood, governor of Virginia, opens an iron plant near Fredericksburg and establishes the town of Germanna for the workers, most of whom are German. 	
1717	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John Law, a Scottish financier in France, acquires monopoly of trade rights in Louisiana and forms the Mississippi Company. 		
1718	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Orleans, La., is founded by French settlers from Canada and France. 2. San Antonio, Tex., is founded as a Spanish mission and presidio (military post). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. William Douglass opens medical practice as one of the first colonial physicians with a medical degree and license. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Alexander Spotswood, governor of Virginia, offers rewards for pirates—dead or alive. Aimed chiefly at Blackbeard who has a hideout in North Carolina, it brings results. The Governor's men capture Blackbeard's ship and bring his head back on a pole.
1719	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. French Mississippi Company encourages settlement in the southern Mississippi Valley. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. New Jersey law states that a person under 21 years of age cannot be married without the consent of a parent or guardian.
1720	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William Burnet, English governor in New York and New Jersey, extends trade with the Indians. He seeks to bind the Iroquois to the British and keep them away from the French. 2. French Canadians begin settling the Illinois region. 3. Spanish set up missions in Texas to counter the French threat from Louisiana. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Colonial population is estimated at 474,388: Boston, 12,000; Philadelphia, 10,000; New York, 7000; Charleston, S. C., 3500; Newport, R. I., 3800.
1721		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cotton Mather publishes the first report on American hybrid plants. 2. Smallpox epidemic strikes Boston. 3. William Douglass leads opposition of smallpox 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Connecticut law provides that no person may leave home on Sunday except to attend worship or to do some essential task.

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		<p>inoculations.</p> <p>4. Zabdiel Boylston, Boston physician, is the first American to inoculate patients against smallpox. When 6 of 250 patients die, riots break out.</p>	
1722	<p>1. Iroquois Confederation of Six Nations (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora Indians) makes treaty with Virginia settlers, agreeing not to cross the Potomac River of the Blue Ridge Mountains.</p>	<p>2. Boylston uses statistics to prove the success of his smallpox inoculations.</p>	<p>3. Benjamin Franklin contributes a series of 14 satirical essays to the <i>New-England Courant</i> under the pseudonym "Silence Dogood."</p>
1723			<p>1. Boston police force consists of 12 men. Their beats are designated by the Selectmen, who instruct them to walk silently and slowly, to stand still now and then, and listen to what is going on. They are not allowed to smoke on their rounds.</p>
1724	<p>1. To protect settlers from Indians, English build Fort Dummer (near Brattleboro), first permanent white settlement in Vermont.</p>	<p>2. Irrigation of rice fields begins in South Carolina.</p>	
1725	<p>1. British settlers in northern Maine kill French Jesuit missionary for inciting trouble among the Abenaki Indians. British build border forts to contain French expansion. Abenakis ally themselves with French against the British.</p>	<p>2. Dudley discovers that ambergris, a fragrant liquid later used in perfume, is produced by male sperm whales.</p>	<p>3. First newspaper in New York is the <i>Gazette</i>, operated by William Bradford.</p> <p>4. First separate church of Colored Baptists is established at Williamsburg, Va.</p>
1726	<p>1. British governor puts down riot by the poor in Philadelphia.</p>		
1727			<p>2. Reverend Jonathan Edwards goes to the church at Northampton, Mass., the most influential parish in the Connecticut Valley. He remains there more than 20 years.</p> <p>3. James Franklin establishes the first printing press in Rhode Island.</p> <p>4. Benjamin Franklin establishes <i>Junto</i>, a society for scientific and philosophical discussion. <i>Junto</i> later inspires the formation of the American Philosophical Society.</p>

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1728		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John Bartram plants America's first botanical gardens near Philadelphia and begins experiments with hybrids. 2. Samuel Higby produces America's first steel in Hartford, Ct. 3. William Byrd surveys the border between North Carolina and Virginia. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Boston begins to enclose the Common to preserve the grass from carts and horses. Soon it becomes the custom after tea for people to stroll about the green. 5. Jews in New York build the first synagogue.
1729	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North and South Carolina become royal colonies after giving up their charters. 2. Indian raids force French settlements in Mississippi Valley to be confined to the lower part (now the state of Louisiana). 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Isaac Greenwood publishes <i>Arithmetick Vulgar and Decimal</i>, America's first textbook in mathematics.
1730	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. French construct a stone fort at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, N. Y. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Thomas Godfrey invents the reflecting quadrant, an instrument for determining position at sea. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. A craze for white stockings for both men and women sets in. Made mostly of silk or cotton thread, they are supported by means of fancy garters. Often the name of a gentleman or a lady is woven into the garter. 4. Population in the colonies is estimated at 655,000.
1731			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First circulating library is founded in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin.
1732	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Royal charter is granted to James Oglethorpe for an English colony in Georgia. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Benjamin Franklin begins publishing <i>Poor Richard's Almanac</i>. 3. For the first time, the game of ninepins is played in New York City. Land at the south end of Broadway is used as a bowling green. 4. First stagecoach line is established between Burlington and Amboy, N. J.
1733	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oglethorpe founds Savannah in Georgia, the last of the original 13 colonies to be settled. Oglethorpe's colony is a defense against the Spanish in Florida and the French in Louisiana and is a refuge for the poor and the persecuted. 2. Molasses Act puts prohibitive duties on sugar, rum, and molasses brought to the colonies from the French, Spanish, and Dutch West 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Benjamin Franklin is public printer for the colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. 4. Jonathan Edwards preaches "The Great Awakening" in New England. It is a religious revival that stresses man's sinful nature. 5. John Peter Zenger, publisher of the <i>New York Weekly Journal</i>, is arrested for seditious libel.

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	Indies.		His later acquittal is a landmark for freedom of the press (1735).
1735			1. Increasing wealth in the colonies causes a change in the status of women. More women leave their husbands when they find living together incompatible; newspapers tell of runaway wives and elopements.
1736	1. Britain cannot enforce the Molasses Act. New England merchants continue to import low-priced sugar, rum, and molasses from other than British islands in the West Indies.		
1737			1. Copper money is first coins in Connecticut. The coins are stamped "I am good copper" and "Value me as you will."
1738		1. Caspar Wistar starts America's first successful glass factory in Salem County, N. J. 2. Thomas Clap, president of Yale College, begins teaching astronomy and natural philosophy (science).	3. John Lining begins recording daily weather observations and theorizes that weather affects—and may cause—certain diseases. 4. One of the first umbrellas is owned by Edward Shippen. There is much religious opposition to the use of umbrellas, particularly among Quakers. 5. Strict codes of behavior in New England are relaxed somewhat. Permission is given to Charles Bradstreet to teach French dancing, "so long as he keeps good order." 6. Population in the colonies is estimated at 880,000.
1739	1. English colonists of South Carolina and Georgia declare war on the Spanish in Florida. Border difficulties and mistreatment of captured British seamen are the chief grievances against the Spanish. British begin raiding Spanish towns in the Caribbean.		
1740	1. Oglethorpe leads an unsuccessful expedition against St. Augustine, Fla. 2. British bombard Spanish town of Cartagena,		3. Fire destroys half of Charleston, S. C. 4. Laws prohibit slaves from using drums.

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	Colombia, and raid foreign colonies in the West Indies.		
1741	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Captain Vitus Bering, Danish explorer in the service of Russia, discovers Alaska. He dies after his ship is wrecked on the shore of Bering Island. British make unsuccessful attack on Santiago, Cuba, and seize Spanish treasure ships. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jonathan Edwards delivers the most famous sermon of colonial times, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." Drunkenness is prevalent. Each colony has strict laws to control drinking. Boston goes so far as to post the names of drunkards. First strike takes place in New York City when bakers protest the regulation of the price of bread.
1742	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish attack Georgia. They withdraw after being defeated by Oglethorpe's forces at the Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simons Island. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing industry grows in New England; there are almost 1000 fishing ships. 	
1743	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Oglethorpe again invades Florida but fails to capture St. Augustine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Franklin establishes the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia to promote colonial science. 	
1744	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> French make unsuccessful attack on Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. King George's War begins between British and French colonies. Iroquois Confederation cedes Ohio Valley territory north of the Ohio River to Britain. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Franklin invents the Pennsylvania Fireplace (or Franklin Stove) which provides much more heat on much less fuel than regular fireplaces. 	
1745	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> New Englanders, supported by a British fleet, capture the French fortress at Louisburg on Cape Breton Island, Canada. French and Indians raid Maine towns and forts and burn Saratoga, N. Y. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Cadwalader publishes America's first medical pamphlet describing the treatment of lead poisoning caused by drinking rum distilled in lead pipes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The writings of Montesquieu appear in American periodicals. They influence the formation of the Constitution. Whist, a popular card game, is played by men and women.
1746	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> French fail to retake Cape Breton and Nova Scotia from the British. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Franklin explains weather patterns, pressure systems, and water spouts. He begins his experiments with electricity. Winthrop claims that lightning is a sign of God's anger. He begins experiments in physics. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> First boarding school for girls is started in Pennsylvania by the Moravians. Princeton University is founded.
1747	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ohio Company is formed to extend colonial settlements of Virginia westward. Rivalry for the West, especially for the upper Ohio Valley, increases between France and Great 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mark Catesby publishes <i>On Migration</i> claiming that birds migrate to areas where there is better weather and more food. Catesby is later called the "Father of American Ornithology." 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> First legal society, the New York Bar Association, is established in New York City.

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	Britain.		
1748	1. King George's War ends; Louisburg is returned to France. British strengthen hold on Nova Scotia by founding the town of Halifax.	2. John Mitchell classifies American plants and animals by the Linnaean system of scientific names and claims to have discovered 25 new plant genera. He is the first to describe accurately the lifestyle and pouch of the opossum.	
1749	1. Ohio Company obtains royal charter with a large land grant around the forks of the Ohio River. 2. In an effort to break the British-Iroquois alliance, the French establish a mission and trapping-post at Ogdensburg, N. Y. French build Fort Rouille (near Toronto) to counteract British trade and influence in the Niagara region. French also send expedition to take possession of the Ohio Valley.	3. Franklin invents the lightning rod and installs one on his Philadelphia home.	
1750	1. Ohio Company sends Christopher Gist to explore its western lands. He descends the Ohio River, explores eastern Kentucky, and maps the region.	2. Parliament passes the Iron Act of 1750, ordering all colonial finishing plants to close and dropping import taxes on pig iron to encourage the colonists to produce raw iron for finishing in England. 3. First American coal mine opens on the James River in Virginia.	4. First appearance in Pennsylvania of the flatboat for navigating the inland rivers and of the Conestoga wagon, eventually the common pioneer transportation and original form of the prairie schooner. 5. Jonathan Edwards is forced to resign from his church in Northampton, Mass., by members of his congregation who oppose his emphasis on the sinful nature of man. Edwards' departure marks the end in New England of "The Great Awakening."